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the work by way of Smith's sound to the land around Cape Britannia. This involves the discovery of the northern side of Greenland. He prefers this route to an attempt along the eastern side because a higher latitude can be reached by Smith's sound, and he believed that a vessel might winter on the eastern shore of Robeson strait and advance depots to Repulse harbor in the autumn. Com. Beaumont, who has seen Cape Brittannia, the most northern known point of Greenland, believes that to stand on its highest peak would alone throw much light on Greenland geography.

A paper, by H. Rink, on "The Interior of Greenland" was read. This paper pointed out the principal feature, ice, in the interior of Greenland, and gave an account of the proceedings of recent expeditions for its exploration. The center of the country was stated to be a mass of movable ice. On this paper Com. Beaumont described a small tribe of people in the north of Greenland, cut off from all other peoples by glaciers. They hunted the seal, and would sit over a hole for three days in cold that would kill any other person. They were well disposed to Arctic explorers, but were dying out, two hundred only remaining of a once large tribe. The wonder of this people at seeing a ship was beyond all description.

A paper, by Lieut. Com. Wyse, on "The Exploration of the American Isthmus and the Inter-oceanic Canal" gave an account of the route selected by the recent International Congress at Paris. Adverse opinions to the scheme were expressed by Com. Cameron and other members.

MICROSCOPY.[1]

Microscopical Laboratory.—Dr. Carl Seiler, of Philadelphia, has opened a laboratory for the instruction of students in histology, pathology, and microscopical technology. A fee of $15 is charged for a course of twelve lessons. Microscopical examinations of pathological and other specimens will be made to order, and a large variety of histological and pathological specimens will be prepared for sale.

Trichina spiralis.—Dr. Jas. A. Close, of Summerfield, St. Clair Co., Ill., is mounting specimens of this parasite in its different stages of development, by a modification of Beale's method, with considerable success. These difficult objects can be obtained from him by mail.

Removal.—Wm. Wales has removed from Fort Lee, N. J., to No. 361 West 34th St., New York City. At this address he intends to keep a full supply of goods by Zentmayer, Beck and other makers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to examine and select at leisure, and with the quiet and comfort of a private residence. He will continue to supply his own lenses, unless other makes are preferred.

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[1] This department is edited by Dr. R. H. Ward, Troy, N. Y.

ERNST GUNDLACH.—This well-known optician announces another business change, by which he will devote his time exclusively to manufacturing, and L. R. Sexton, of Rochester N. Y., will attend exclusively to the department of business correspondence, selling goods, etc. He claims to have recently made great improvements in objectives and oculars, and to have invented an entirely new form of binocular arrangement, description of which is not yet published. He announces five styles or classes of objectives, as follows: Class A, triplets, consisting of a crown glass lens cemented between two flint glasses of different kinds, mounted in the back part of a tube, which has a diaphragm in front to cut off stray light; these triplets ranging from a 4 inch of 8 degrees to 1½ inch of 18 degrees. Class B, dialytic objectives, consisting of two separated achromatic combinations, arranged with special reference to flatness of field. These are of two grades; the first composed of two doublets, and ranging from a 4 inch of 10 degrees to a ½ inch of 40 degrees; and the second composed of two triplets, and ranging from a 2 inch of 24 degrees, requiring a microscope body with internal screw one inch wide, to a ½ inch of 36 degrees; these triplets can be separated, giving half of the same powers. Class C, aplanatic objectives, three system lenses, the front being a triplet, having large flat field, and chemical and visual foci nearly together, specially suited for photography, and ranging from a 1 inch of 26 degrees to a ¼ inch of 80 degrees. Class D, resolving objectives, three systems, and either dry, or glycerine immersion; the former varying from a ½ inch of 100 degrees, requiring an internal screw of one inch to a ⅛ inch of 130 degrees, and the latter from a ¼ inch of 115 degrees water angle, to a 1-16 inch of 120 degrees water angle. Class E, cedar oil immersions, four systems, with long working focus and high resolving qualities, varying from a ¼ inch of 140 degrees water angle, requiring an internal screw of 1 inch, to a 1-25 inch of 150 degrees water angle. Mr. Gundlach introduced at the meeting of the Rochester Microscopical Society, on the 13th of October, last, a "globe lens," consisting of a hollow sphere of flint glass, made in halves, and containing a solid sphere of Crown glass of certain proportionate density. A corrected lens is thus obtained, having long working focus in addition to the well-known advantages of the Coddington form. As yet they have only been made as pocket magnifiers.